

NO INCREASE DESIRED

TAXPAYERS THINK UNCLE SAM'S ARMY BIG ENOUGH.

Pompous Gen. Schofield Stands Aghast at the Condition of the Country and Proposes More Salaries as the Remedy—Work of the Reformers.

The Army and the People.

The Chicago Times says the People's party of the United States might wisely obtain several hundred thousand copies of Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield's report on the operations of the United States army for the last year and scatter them broadcast as a telling campaign document. Gen. Schofield stands aghast at the condition of the country, but, unlike some people who do not wear epaulettes, he is ready with an immediate remedy for it. There are men who think the nation needs less tariff or more, the single tax upon land values, or the collective ownership of all means of production and distribution, free coinage of silver or the abolition of national banks, but Gen. Schofield seems to stand very much alone in his choice of a panacea. "We, the tanners of Wassdorff-sheim," read a celebrated memorial which has passed into a proverb, "respectfully suggest to the committee on defense against the approaching enemy that for building redoubts, counter-scars, and bastions there is nothing like leather."

For assuaging the industrial unrest which has seized upon the people the chief soldier of the nation thinks there is nothing like more soldiers. The railroad strike and boycott of last summer Schofield calls an insurrection, as indeed it was, as railroad corporations are recognized as part of the national government by the appointment of Richard Olney as Attorney-General, any resistance to railroad tyranny is rebellion and may yet be considered as treason. In the course of his report on this insurrection the major general says:

More than once an infuriated mob in a single city was twice as formidable in numbers and capable of doing vastly greater injury to life and property than the most formidable combination of Indian warriors that ever confronted the army in this country. In other words, the army has recently been required to deal with an enemy far more numerous and dangerous to the country than any savage enemy which it has heretofore been called upon to meet.

The Times does not recall any instance of a regular soldier having been injured by this "infuriated mob," nor even of any case in which soldiers were fired at by the troops by this "enemy more numerous and dangerous" than the savages who slaughtered Custer and his followers. But doubtless through the literary skill of a major general pleading for more soldiers, the holiday camp on the lake front will in time be described as the Thermopole of a band of heroes making a desperate and bloody resistance to the cruel hosts of murder, rapine and anarchy.

It is a sadly significant thing that throughout this plea of the professional soldier for more murder machines, human and mechanical, it is for the suppression of domestic disorders alone—that is to say, for the coercion or killing of American citizens—that he declares them necessary. Here is his general statement of the situation:

It is certainly manifest that the present condition of the country, with a population of near 70,000,000, under the danger of disorder now known to exist, cannot be met by the same force that was deemed adequate twenty-five years ago, when the population of the country was less than half its present amount and domestic violence was not apprehended.

Why is it that domestic violence is more to be apprehended to-day than twenty-five years ago? Are we not richer? Have we not within that quarter of a century opened to settlement and given over to productive use vast extents of territory exceeding in natural wealth many a populous empire of the old world? Have we not multiplied facilities for educating our people? Do not the school houses and the churches keep pace with the increase of population? Has not the output of the printing press so vastly increased that the means for mental culture is at the disposal of every man, however poor, however far removed from the great centers of thought and learning? There can be but one answer to all these questions—an unqualified affirmative, and yet in the face of it all the Times will agree with Gen. Schofield that there is more danger of domestic violence than there was twenty-five years ago.

But would it not be better to seek out and extirpate the causes which along with this unparalleled increase in wealth, in facilities for education, in diffusion of useful knowledge, have bred the discontent of the people and that sense of bitter oppression which now and then breaks out in violent resistance to the law than it would be to leave those causes operative and over-awe with bayonets and Gatling guns those who voice the protest of the masses?

Gen. Schofield asks for "two additional regiments of cavalry to patrol the long lines of railroads under Government protection." In what other country of the world are railroads conducted under military protection? A great number of railroads of America are now "under the protection of the Government," having been bankrupted by dishonest or incompetent managers and turned over to the federal courts to conduct through receivers. To many of these roads the people gave lavishly of public lands for subsidies, to all they have paid at one time or another exorbitant freight rates, none have ever paid their honest share of the burden of taxation. The people are now taxed for the support of the federal courts which are running these roads in the interest of their "owners." Shall they be further taxed to provide regiments of cavalry to patrol the roads and help enforce the oppressive edicts of their dictators? We rather think not.

Gen. Schofield calls special attention to "the wise forethought" which has led the Government to establish "large military posts near the great business and railroad centers of the country." He neglected, however, to enquire the noble benevolence which induced the great business and railroad kings to

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GEORGIA.



—Chicago Times.

contribute largely toward the cost of furnishing sites for these armed camps. But he wants more soldiers for them, thinking evidently that there is something in modern business methods, in modern railway methods, which makes it essential to guard their practitioners with federal troops. As a soldier the General does not stop to think, one of the chief beauties of his profession being that its pay is comfortable, its dignity overwhelming, its demand for intellectual effort absolutely non-existent. But other people do think, and as, thank God, professional soldiers do not make our laws or levy our taxes it will be a long time before the people will vote to increase the standing army that the holders of monopoly, the possessors of privilege, the oppressors of the people may be upheld and protected in their oppressions by armed men paid out of the tax fund, which is principally drawn from the very people against whom their rifles are leveled.

Tax the Vampire.

If a man should determine to go to tilling the soil to raise potatoes and turnips to fill his empty stomach where would he go to get land?

About the first thing he would run onto after being ordered to "keep off the grass" of land owned by private speculators, would be the wire fences of railroad corporations. To give the readers some idea of the amount of land held by railroads as subsidies, we publish the following list which is only a partial one. Beside the list we publish, it is safe to estimate that not one acre less than 25,000,000 are not taken into account. The following railroads own the number of acres set opposite their names:

Texas Pacific	18,000,000
Union Pacific	12,000,000
Kansas Pacific	6,000,000
Denver and Rio Grande	1,000,000
Central Pacific	11,000,000
Southern Pacific	9,000,000
Norfolk and Western	1,000,000
St. Paul and Northern Pacific	4,700,000
Oregon Central	1,000,000
Caro and Fulton	2,000,000
Wisconsin Central	18,000,000
Oregon and California	3,500,000
Pennsylvania	1,500,000
Mobile and Ohio River	1,000,000
St. Paul and Sioux City	1,000,000
Iowa Falls and Sioux City	2,200,000
St. Joseph and Denver City	1,000,000
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	15,000,000
McGregor and Missouri River	1,400,000
Pacific and Northwest Branch	1,000,000
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	2,000,000
Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	1,200,000
No. Baton Rouge and Vicksburg	5,000,000
Ill. Central, Mobile and Chicago	5,000,000
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	2,000,000
Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf	3,500,000

Ponder Over This.

Here is some stuff for toilers to chew on: It would have taken 48,356 pounds of wool to pay Lincoln's salary in 1864. This year the wool men will have to put up 340,000 pounds to pay our piscatorial agent of Rothschild, occupying the White House. Ain't the dear old parties daisies?

Had Lincoln's salary for 1864 been paid in cotton, it would have taken 131,579 pounds. Was Cleveland's salary for this year paid in cotton, it would take 833,334 pounds. Therefore the cotton growers are obliged to grow about seven times as much cotton now to pay the salaries of their public officials as they did before we were a free country.

In 1864 it took 10,310 bushels of wheat to pay President Lincoln's salary for one year. To-day President Cleveland can go into a Chicago market and buy with his year's salary \$1,867 bushels, which if sold at Lincoln's prices would equal \$198,360. Thus by the destruction of the greenbacks and the demonization of silver, the gold bug party bosses have by legislation increased the purchasing power of their salaries till the taxpayers of the country are compelled to pay in the products of their toil nearly eight times as much to Cleveland as they paid to Lincoln. No wonder Grover favors a gold basis.—Living Issue.

Gold by the Bushel.

Some years ago it was announced that there was a prospect that diamonds would become so plenty that probably they would not be worth more than 10 cents a carat. But the prospective yield did not materialize. Just now we are being told that the yield of gold is largely increasing. For the last fiscal year our gold coinage amounted to \$99,494,912.50, and during 14 months ending with August our mints coined \$108,089,412.50. The production of gold during the present year in this country is estimated at \$42,000,000 or about \$7,000,000 over the production last year. The national bank dailies, and probably the farm papers that are run in the interest of capital, will prate equably about

this increase of the yellow metal and of our circulating medium. Some of them are already holding it up as an answer to the frequent declaration that the value of the dollar is growing greater and that our circulating medium is being contracted. It is all rank hypocrisy. The whole aim and study of the money-lending sharks and their apologetic press and their tools in Congress, are to make money scarce and dear and other property cheap. A trifle increase in gold production counts for nothing against the purposes of these cold-blooded leeches. Let the increase once amount to enough to lower the value of their dollar and make money more plenty, and every banker and Shylock-serving editor and Congressman will denounce "the money of the world" as if it were poisonous to the touch and a treason to the State. In the financial history of Great Britain, the prospect of an abundant production of gold has sometimes turned the face of her grasping misers lovingly toward silver. There is no friendship among our financial manipulators for anything on earth out of which money can be made to decently float the commerce of the country, and never will be. They are for a 150-cent dollar every time; they mean to double the obligations of the debtor by enhancing the value of the dollar; they aim to appreciate the value of their bonds and their coin while deprecating the value of our farms and farm products. They are engaged in promoting their own selfish interests, and the remedy in the hands of the people is to force into circulation a dollar that shall be worth 100 cents and only 100 cents.—Farmers' Voice.

They Vote Wrong

That the people cannot send a ten pound package of merchandise to any place in the United States for ten cents is because people vote Congressmen who listen to anti-chamber arguments by well-paid lobbyists of the express companies. It can be done with the present postal plant facilities and no money lost on it, but then how would men become millionaires in the express business? Vote for men who want to leave things as they are!

Political Pointers.

STUDY the money question. "MARCHING through Georgia"—the Populists.

THE absence of dollars means an absence of trade.

LOW PRICES mean difficulty in the payment of debts.

IF people had more dollars merchants would sell more goods.

MORE education and less legislation would produce beneficial results.

A COLD day is now not far off for the millions of unemployed of the land.

MR. COXLEY will bear watching. The first thing we know he'll be in Congress.

THERE is a split in the Democratic party of Nebraska. That means Populist success.

DON'T let the boys forget that a majority of Democrats in Congress voted against free silver.

CHARITY soup houses will soon be in full bloom again. They are the flowers that bloom under the old party rule.

THE Populist National Committee state that the party will elect fifty Congressmen and control the next Congress.

THERE is not a moment to lose. Remember that organized fraud must be overcome by organized patriotism. Determine on a fair count.

TAKE this text and preach from it up to the election day: "Why is it that amid unparalleled bounty of production millions are hungry?"

GOV. ALTGELD of Illinois states that \$40,000,000 of property in that state goes free of taxation. A good portion of this untaxed property belongs to the Pullmans.

That big Georgia Populist vote has set the Republican party to trembling also. The handwriting is on the wall, gentlemen; take your medicine, that's what it was made for.

IT is now a foregone conclusion that the next President will be elected by the Lower House of Congress, if the new party does not succeed in electing him by the electoral college.

THE Democrats are again promising the people to pass a free silver law. Democratic promises are at a heavy discount. They are unsound and unstable, and need to be placed and kept on a parity with good faith.

DEMOCRATS would have the voter believe that business is rapidly on the mend; but the idle wage earner knows better, while the farmer does not need to be hit with a brickbat to realize that prices of products of the farm are still ruinously low and fail to extend a helping hand in lifting the mortgage.

REIGN OF LANDLORDS

MORE THAN HALF OF OUR FAMILIES ARE HOMELESS.

Have No Claim Whatever to the Homes in Which They Dwell—Parallels That Is Startling, Indeed—Read These Figures and Study Their Meaning.

At the Land King's Mercy.

More than half of the total number of families in the United States are homeless, having no claim whatever to the house in which they dwell, an additional seventh whose homes are mortgaged, only 34 per cent. of the families of the country who own their own homes free from incumbrance—these are some of the startling and thought-provoking conditions revealed by the United States census for 1890. The figures are as follows: Number of families, 12,690,152; number of tenants, 6,623,735, or 52 per cent. of the whole number; number of families whose places of abode are incumbered by mortgages, 1,696,890, or 14 per cent.; number of families whose homes are free from debt, 4,369,527, or 34 per cent. of the total number. These figures include farmers and the people who live in villages, towns, and the smaller cities. The following table showing the conditions in these respects of thirty cities of the country, east, west, north, and south, of 50,000 population and over, indicate how great is the disparity among urban families:

CITIES.	Families.		
	Total number of families.	Number of tenants.	Number of homes free from incumbrance.
Atlanta, Ga.	10,315	10,315	2,788
Baltimore	86,452	63,029	5,492
Boston	89,012	73,101	6,410
Cambridge	14,151	10,751	1,296
Camden	12,621	9,794	1,257
Charleston	11,086	8,931	270
Chicago	63,428	51,391	3,024
Columbus	17,682	12,402	2,363
Dayton	13,135	11,414	1,178
Hartford	11,592	9,922	1,197
Jersey City	31,875	25,925	2,401
Kansas City	20,018	12,727	2,831
Lincoln	9,039	6,010	1,148
Lowell	14,816	11,088	1,214
Lynn, Mass.	12,174	8,411	1,847
Memphis	15,210	10,820	1,491
Minneapolis	22,750	22,552	5,481
Nashville	14,400	12,340	1,200
New Haven	17,538	12,727	2,314
Newark	28,996	20,164	4,047
New York	31,751	22,156	8,188
Omaha	12,317	10,229	1,548
Patterson	16,782	12,757	1,163
Philadelphia	29,292	16,703	1,966
Pittsburgh	45,312	32,082	4,701
Providence	19,185	12,131	2,704
St. Louis	91,361	72,900	4,934
Trenton	11,751	8,131	1,355
Washington	43,268	32,627	8,344
Worcester	17,995	13,910	2,818

New York represents the extreme tendency to the concentration of land ownership, with its 94 per cent. of homeless families subject to the caprice of the landlord. But the average of all the cities shows that the tenant families represent 76 per cent. of the total number, while the average of mortgaged homes is 9 per cent., and of free from incumbrance a pitiful 15 per cent.

Nor is this the most suggestive lesson of these census figures. In a nation where the people sang in truth but a few short years ago—

To give us such a farm—

to-day 33 per cent. of our farming population are tenants, just about the same proportion that is found in Belgium, France, Germany, and many other countries, while in Sweden the percentage of farm tenants falls to 17 per cent. of the whole number. And yet Maj. McKinley and the advocates of protection boast of "the free land and the free homes which the beneficent policy of the Republican party has encouraged and developed." What is the advantage, save that which generous nature gives, of the American farmer over his fellow who leases his patch of ground in the land ruled by a monarch?

The close sympathy between land and labor as indicated by the concentration of the former and the increase in the number of wage-earners, which is its unfailing concomitant, is suggested by a comparison of census figures for the last thirty years. In 1860 wage-earners represented 58 per cent. of those engaged in gainful occupations, including farmers; in 1880 the percentage had grown to 65, and in 1890 it had become 75—three-fourths of the people depended upon the remaining fourth for their means of livelihood; 75 per cent. at the mercy of his majesty the landlord.

The parallelism is startling, indeed, and the ever-increasing rents suggest the possibilities of the future if there be not something done to check the growing power of the few who own the land. No sincere, courageous friend of the people, no truly patriotic citizen who earnestly desires the perpetuation of popular government, can study these figures and read their larger meaning and not be impressed with the imperative and immediate necessity of such a reform as will restore to the people their inherent rights in all natural opportunities and bring the reign of the landlord to an end.—Chicago Times.

What Will They Do?

Once in a while you hear men ask, "What assurance can you give us that the Populists would not sell out to the goldbugs like the Democrats have?" We answer by saying that no one ever heard of a new party failing to redeem its pledges when placed in a position to do so.

The Republican party, under Jefferson, was organized to repeal the alien and sedition laws, to kill of primogeniture and to prevent the chartering of national banks. It redeemed every one of these pledges. But by 1828 Jefferson had died, the people had ceased to take an active interest in political affairs, having turned all that over to their office-holders, like they have in the south since 1865. The result was the demagogues seized the reins of party machinery and put the banks on top.

In 1828 Jackson organized the Dem-

ocratic party to kill off the United States banks. He and his party did it just as soon as they got in control of the Government. By the way, the Democratic party was a third party in 1824.

By 1860 the Republican party rose and went into power to free the negroes, and it redeemed this pledge even at the mouth of the cannon.

Every office-holder, as a rule, is faithful to those who can give or take away the office from him. The masses have not sent a man to Congress in fifteen years, hence Congressmen treat the people with contempt. The way it is done is that the bankers and money power agree on a man for Congress, they pass the word around through those who owe them; the papers are induced to boom him; the plain people know him or not, as the case may be, but they support the man so highly recommended without ever knowing what he is pledged to do if necessary. He is nominated and elected; hence he sticks to them that put him in office. The idea that bankers don't take much stock in politics is all rot. They always have been and always will be the potent factor in politics if the people will let them be.

You see if the Populists get into office they will ship the bankers and usurers, and they will serve the people so as to keep in office.

How Can Trade Revive?

It is nonsense to talk about a revival of trade.

Trade never revived on a falling market for production.

A necessary article to revive trade is money.

It takes money and purchasers to revive trade.

Who is there with money to spend and revive trade?

Can the laborer, who is out of employment, be depended upon to revive trade?

Can the farmer, whose products have declined 50 per cent. over last year's prices, help revive trade?

Will employed labor, under reduced wages, come to the front and help revive trade?

If the consumers have not the money to spend to revive trade, how is trade to be revived?

Will some one good at figures please answer this question, and relieve an anxious public?

The Democrats say trade is to revive. Is it going to revive without anyone reviving it?

Is it going to revive despite the absence of purchasers with money to revive it?

About the only thing that is reviving is Democratic humbuggery. Humbuggery is on the boom.

Trade is dead, and will stay dead until the people get money by a rising market. It takes money to pay debts and revive trade by the purchase of articles on the market for sale.

If the farmer should receive more for his produce this fall, he would have more money than he had last year, and hence could revive more trade than he did last year.

As everything else the farmer has to sell is lower than it was last year, how is the farmer to help revive trade?

Wages of labor have been reduced on all the railroads and in the manufacturing and shops. How is the wage earner to help revive trade?

Who else is there to revive trade? If the tradesman cannot sell his goods, he won't revive very much, will he?

As farm products go down, and wages decline, the power of the consumer is reduced and there is less consumed.

This is followed by a reduction of the price of goods, as the tradesman desires to sell, and trade being dull, he bids for it by reducing his profits.

Thus there is a falling market all around, yet Democrats tell us trade is reviving. The only thing that is reviving is the old party campaign liar. He is vigorous, and appears to be doing a active business.

How to Avoid Panics.

The country has had panics under Republican and Democratic administrations.

It has had panics under high tariff and under low tariff laws.

It has had panics under wild cat banks and under national banks.

It has had panics under a double standard under a single gold standard.

It has had panics with chattel slavery and with wage slavery.

It has had panics without railroads and with private-owned railroads.

It has had panics with the small shops and with the great private-owned factories.

It has had panics when its merchant ships carried its cargoes and when foreign ships carried them.

It has had panics when farming engaged most of the people and when manufacturing engaged a large part.

It never had a panic under the Populist party.

It never had a panic under free trade.

It never had a panic with national money issued to all people alike.

It never had a panic with government banks.

It never had a panic with government-owned railroads.

It never had a panic with government-owned factories.

It never had a panic with government-merchant ships.

It never had a panic with government-owned homes for all.

Nor could a panic be possible under these conditions. But as this would shut out millionaires they oppose it with a vehemence that means revolution if necessary.

Now the way to avoid panics, bankruptcy, depressions, crimes, and other desirable social phenomena is to vote for the parties that have produced these things.

Good Work by Reformers.

The People's party is doing more to educate the voters in economics, to explain the horrors of wage-slavery and the remedy, than all other reform parties. Get a man to thinking on the subject once, get one economic truth implanted in his mind, and he is pretty sure to go on to further truths. This is one thing that one class of economic reformers do not seem to comprehend.

They expect the masses to swallow a whole truth all at once and it cannot be done. To oppose the People's party because it doesn't go far enough, to condemn it as a middle-class movement, to say its agitators do not understand and desire to abolish wage-slavery, is the vaporing of bigots. To assert that men who have yet a dollar or two left cannot be depended on unless he joins a certain party, and wears a label is ridiculous. All reform parties are tending toward the abolition of wage-slavery, but the People's party school has the largest attendance and are most anxious to learn.

Populist Record in Kansas.

Old party speakers are busy telling the people of the calamity that befell Kansas when the state went Populist. The following figures will show how much the Populist administration of Kansas has saved the people of that state:

By reorganizing the state militia	\$ 12,000.00
Excess of fees of Secretary of State turned in under a Populist law	3,888.00
Excess of fees of Auditor turned in under same law	9,479.00
Excess of fees of Bank Commission turned in under same law	3,710.18
Fees of chief clerk of the House less than Republican chief clerk, for same time	1,135.50
Fees of Senate Secretary less than Republican Secretary	471.00
By reduction of state tax by Populist law	74,531.00
Populist Legislature appropriations less than Republican appropriations for same time	15,042.45
Same in salary by Populist law	1,662.45
By reducing salaries and fees in county offices	24,650.00
Total savings	\$119,981.81

Nor is this all. The Populists in 1893 turned into the treasury unused money from appropriations \$315,143.56, and there will be quite as returned this year at least, making a total of \$630,287.12.

Total Republican deficiency bills</
